WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A bearing apparatus comprising:

a rotating member;

a fixed member opposing the rotating member; and

an ink-like resin material,

wherein opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member form a bearing part, and the ink-like resin material is applied to at least one of the opposing surfaces by transfer printing.

2. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein a thrust fluid dynamic surface is formed on both opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member, so as to form a fluid dynamic thrust bearing part, and wherein at least one of the thrust fluid dynamic surfaces has a resin sliding film, the resin sliding film forming a thrust dynamic pressure-generating groove.

3. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the rotating member comprises an annular wall surface erected coaxially relative to an axis of rotation of the rotating member, and a planar disk-shaped part formed so as to be surrounded in an inner radial direction by the annular wall surface, and wherein the planar disk-shaped part of the rotating member has a resin sliding film so as to form a thrust bearing part.

4. A method for manufacturing a bearing apparatus comprising:

transfer-printing a resin sliding film onto at least one of opposing surfaces of a rotating member and a fixed member;

using a soft pad onto which is affixed an ink-like resin material; and

pressing the soft pad up against the at least one opposing surface to be printed onto.

5. The method for manufacturing a bearing apparatus according to

claim 4, further comprisings:

forming a depression part in a plate member corresponding to a thrust fluid dynamic surface onto which the resin sliding film is to be formed, causing an ink-like resin material to flow into the depression part of the plate member, and then removing unwanted ink-like resin material from the plate member;

pressing a soft pad up against the plate member, so as to cause the ink-like resin material within the depression part of the plate member to become affixed to the soft pad; and

pressing the soft pad onto which the ink-like resin material has been affixed up against at least one of the opposing thrust fluid dynamic surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member, so that the ink-like resin material on the soft pad member side is transferred to that thrust fluid dynamic surface.

6. A bearing apparatus comprising:

means for rotating;

means for remaining fixed opposing the means for rotating; and

means for eliminating friction,

wherein opposing surfaces of the means for rotating and the means for remaining fixed form a bearing part and the means for eliminating friction is applied to at least one of the opposing surfaces by transfer printing.

7. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the rotating members is a stator assembly.

8. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the fixed members is a rotor assembly.

9. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the thrust dynamic pressure-generating groove is spiral shaped.

10. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, the thrust dynamic

pressure-generating groove is herringbone shaped.

11. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the fluid dynamic thrust bearing part is a fluid seal.

12. The bearing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the fluid seal is formed by a capillary seal part.

13. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is an amidoimide resin.

14. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is an imid resin.

15. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is epoxy-based resin.

16. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the fixed member is made of a copper-based material to facilitate forming of small-diameter holes therein.

17. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the rotating member includes a cap-shaped member made of a ferrite-based stainless steel.

18. The method according to claim 4, further comprising forming a fluid dynamic thrust bearing part between opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member.

19. The method according to claim 4, further comprising providing a resin sliding film forming a thrust dynamic pressure-generating groove.

20. The method according to claim 4, further comprising erecting an annular

wall relative to an axis of rotation of the rotating member.